

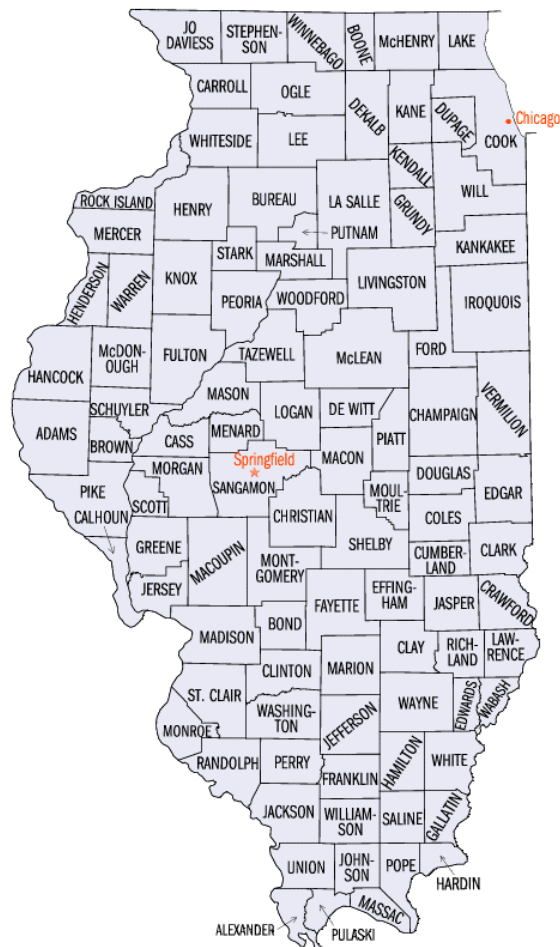
Office of National Drug Control Policy

Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse

Chicago, Illinois

Profile of Drug Indicators

March 2003



ONDCP Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse staff compiled this profile by using the most recent data available from open sources. The data presented are as accurate as the sources from which they were drawn. The information contained in this profile should not be used to rank or compare States or jurisdictions, due to differences in data collection and reporting methods.

Chicago, Illinois

The following profile contains information on demographics, political figures, funding, programs, crime, drug use, drug trafficking, and enforcement statistics.

Demographics¹

- Population (2000 Census): 2,896,016
- Race/Ethnicity (2000 Census): 31.3% white; 36.4% black/African American; 0.1% American Indian/Alaskan Native; 4.3% Asian; 0.0% Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander; 0.1% some other race; 1.6% two or more races; 26.0% Hispanic/Latino (of any race)
- Chicago is located in Cook County.

Politics

- Mayor: Richard M. Daley²
- Council Members (Wards 1-50, respectively): Jesse D. Granato; Madeline L. Haithcock; Dorothy J. Tillman; Toni Preckwinkle; Leslie Hairston; Freddrenna Lyle; William M. Beavers; Todd H. Stroger; Anthony Beale; John Pope; James A. Balcer; Ray Frias; Frank J. Olivo; Edward M. Burke; Theodore Thomas; Shirley A. Coleman; Latasha Thomas; Thomas W. Murphy; Virginia A. Rugai; Arenda Troutman; Reverend Dr. Leonard DeVille; Ricardo Munzo; Michael R. Zalewski; Michael D. Chandler; Daniel S. Solis; Billy Ocasio; Walter Burnett, Jr.; Ed H. Smith; Isaac Carothers; Michael A. Wojcik; Ray Suarez; Theodore Matlak; Richard F. Mell; Carrie M. Austin; Vilma Colom; William J.P. Banks; Emma Mitts; Thomas R. Allen; Margaret Laurino; Patrick J. O'Connor; Brian G. Doherty; Burton F. Natarus; Vi Daley; Bernard J. Hansen; Patrick J. Levar; Helen Shiller; Gene Schuler; Mary Ann Smith; Joe Moore; Bernard L. Stone.³
- Superintendent of Police: Terry G. Hillard⁴
- Director, Office of Substance Abuse Policy: Susan Weed⁵
- Chicago HIDTA Executive Director: Thomas Donahue⁶

Programs/Initiatives

- High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA)⁷
Designated in 1995, the Chicago HIDTA addresses the disruption and dismantling of major illicit drug trafficking organizations as well as the accompanying violence, crime and socio-economic decay associated with illegal drugs. The Chicago effort focuses on improving information and intelligence-sharing, coordination, interdiction and disruption of the drug trade affecting Cook County. The Chicago HIDTA is responsible for the following counties: Cook, Grundy, Kendall, and Will.
- Communities Empowered to Prevent Alcohol and Drug Abuse (CEPADA) Program⁸
Centered around five areas of Chicago, this coalition attempts to forge alliances and develop innovative interventions to prevent substance abuse in the city. CEPADA works with a State-directed effort known as Chicago Together.

Federal Funding

- Drug-Free Communities Support Program grantees in Chicago:⁹
 - FY 2002: \$100,000 awarded to the Albany Park Community Center, Inc.
 - FY 2001: No grantees.
 - FY 2000: \$99,960 awarded to Centers for New Horizons Wells Community Initiative/Wells Family Development Center.
 - FY 1999: \$100,000 awarded to Northwest Austin Council.
 - FY 1998: \$99,765 awarded to the city of Chicago Department of Health, Office of Substance Abuse Programs.
- FY 2001 Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration Discretionary Funds awarded to Chicago grantees:¹⁰
 - Center for Mental Health Services:
 - \$530,000 to the University of Chicago, Consumer-Operated Program;
 - \$321,790 to the Alliance for Community Empowerment, AIDS Targeted Capacity Expansion-Service Capacity Bldg. in Minority Communities;
 - \$325,506 to Human Resources Development Institute, AIDS Targeted Capacity Expansion-Service Capacity Bldg. in Minority Communities;
 - \$694,078 to Hektoen Institute, HIV/AIDS Outcome & Cost Study;
 - \$300,000 to the University of Illinois, Employment Interventions;
 - \$149,966 to SINAI Community Institute, School Actions Grants;
 - \$96,870 to Counseling Center of Law View, School Action Grants;
 - \$921,000 to Chicago Health Outreach, Inc., Homeless Earmarks;
 - \$150,000 to Council for Jewish Elderly, Action Grant Program Phase I.
 - Center for Substance Abuse Prevention:
 - \$32,675 to Prevention First, Inc., SAMHSA Conference grants;
 - \$499,365 to El Rincon, Community Clinic, Minority HIV Prevention;
 - \$95,945 to El Rincon, Community Clinic, Minority HIV Prevention;
 - \$295,312 to Prevention Partnership, Targeted Substance Abuse HIV;
 - \$380,000 to the University of Chicago, Community Initiated Intervention;
 - \$444,000 to Prevention Partners, Minority HIV/AIDS Prevention;
 - \$498,258 to Human Resources Development Institute, Minority HIV/AIDS Prevention.
 - Center for Substance Abuse Treatment:
 - \$474,892 to Cook County Bureau of Health Services, Targeted Capacity Expansion;
 - \$500,000 to the city of Chicago, Targeted Capacity-HIV/AIDS;
 - \$500,000 to the Chicago Health Department, Targeted Capacity-HIV/AIDS;
 - \$494,062 to city of Chicago, Targeted Capacity-HIV/AIDS;
 - \$449,113 to Genesis Home, Targeted Capacity-HIV/AIDS;
 - \$435,645 to Illinois State Dept of Alcohol & Substance Abuse;
 - \$208,178 to the city of Chicago, Targeted Capacity Expansion;
 - \$498,679 to Access Community Health Network, Community Treatment Program;
 - \$475,000 to the Illinois Department of Health, Targeted Capacity Expansion;
 - \$438,594 to the Illinois Department of Health, Targeted Capacity Expansion;
 - \$540,050 to Healthcare Alternative System, Targeted Capacity HIV/AIDS;

- \$445,960 to the Illinois State Dept of Alcohol and Substance Abuse, Targeted Capacity Expansion;
 - \$304,420 to TASC, Inc., Targeted Capacity Expansion HIV/AIDS;
 - \$382,792 to Access Community Health Network, Targeted Capacity Expansion HIV/AIDS;
 - \$472,972 to Cornell Intervention, Targeted Capacity Expansion HIV/AIDS;
 - \$299,927 to Illinois Dept of Human Services-OASA, State Treatment Needs Assessment;
 - \$188,449 to TASC, Inc., Recovery Community Support;
 - \$381,484 to TASC, Inc., Practice Research Collaboration;
 - \$600,000 ID HIS Office of Alcohol & Substance Abuse (OASA), Homeless Addictions Treatment;
 - \$395,142 to Treatment Alternative for Safe Community, HIV/AIDS Outreach;
 - \$526,073 to Hektoen Institute, Targeted Capacity Expansion HIV/AIDS;
 - \$496,382 to University of Illinois at Chicago, Community Treatment Program;
 - \$102,347 to University of Illinois, Board of Trustee, Addiction Technology Transfer Center;
 - \$374,650 to Genesis House, HIV/AIDS Outreach;
 - \$498,192 to Program Development Division OASA, Targeted Capacity HIV/AIDS.
- Executive Office for Weed and Seed¹¹
Chicago was officially recognized as a Weed and Seed site in 1998.
- FY 2001 Office of Justice Programs & Office of Community Oriented Policing Services Grants for Chicago:¹²
- \$118,919,707 in formula funds
 - \$38,341,055 in discretionary funds
- There were no Chicago recipients of the FY 2002 Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Methamphetamine Grant.¹³
- FY 2001 from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's Federally Assisted Low-Income Housing Drug Elimination Grants for Chicago:¹⁴
- \$200,000 to La Vergne Court Limited Partnership
 - \$125,000 to Community Housing Partnership II, L.P.
- Chicago did not receive any funding for the FY 2002 Office of Justice Programs Drug Court Grant.¹⁵

Crime and Drug-Related Crime

- In Chicago during 2000, there were 19,449 robbery offenses known to law enforcement.¹⁶ This number decreased to 18,433 in 2001.¹⁷ Preliminary data for 2002 showed that 8,191 robbery offenses were known to law enforcement from January to June 2002.¹⁸

Index Offenses Known to Law Enforcement, Chicago, 2000-June 2002

Offense Type	Full year 2000	Full year 2001	Jan.-June 2002
Murder/non-negligent manslaughter	628	666	277
Forcible rape	--	--	--
Robbery	19,449	18,433	8,191
Aggravated assault	26,660	25,533	12,061
Burglary	28,401	25,966	11,371
Larceny-theft	105,728	97,496	44,090
Motor vehicle theft	35,570	27,694	12,097
Arson	1,106	1,004	511

- During 2001 in Chicago, there were 57,958 arrests for narcotic violations.¹⁹

Number of Arrests, Selected Offenses, Chicago, 2000-2001

	2000	2001
Murder or non-negligent manslaughter	528	525
Manslaughter by negligence	29	56
Criminal sexual assault	636	682
Robbery	2,979	3,089
Aggravated assault/battery	6,124	6,077
Burglary	4,046	3,479
Larceny theft	25,045	23,651
Motor vehicle theft	11,290	10,496
Other assault and battery	34,144	32,414
Arson	217	212
Narcotics violations	58,809	57,958
Driving under the influence	7,295	6,637
Liquor law violations	783	974

- During 2001 in Chicago, 49,958 males were arrested for narcotics violations, compared to 8,000 females.²⁰

Number of Narcotic Arrests, by Gender and Race, Chicago, 2001

	Black	White	Hispan.	Asian	Other	Unkn.	Total
Male	39,279	3,843	6,637	161	16	22	49,958
Female	6,460	951	569	14	4	2	8,000

- During 2001 in Chicago, 83.5% of adult male arrestees tested positive for drug use at the time of arrest.²¹

Adult Male Arrestee Positive Drug Results, Chicago, 2001

Drug Type	Percent Positive
Cocaine	40.6%
Opiates	21.8
Marijuana	50.2
Methamphetamine	0.2
PCP	5.1
Any drug	83.5
Multiple drugs	28.0

- During 2001 in Chicago, 43.8% of male arrestees reported using marijuana within the past 7 days.²²

Adult Male Arrestee Past Drug Use, Chicago, 2001

Use	Crack Cocaine	Powder Cocaine	Marijuana	Meth.	Opiates
Past 7 days	20.2%	3.9%	43.8%	0.2%	18.1%
Past 30 days	23.0%	4.4%	50.2%	0.2%	20.5%
Past year	24.8%	7.0%	56.6%	0.2%	21.3%
Average days used*	8.9	6.7	12.4	3.5	12.1

*Average number of days used drug within the past month

Drugs

➤ Heroin

Heroin is considered “somewhat available” and is the most commonly abused drug in the Chicago area. Colombian and Southwest Asian heroin availability have increased and Southeast Asian heroin availability has decreased. Injecting and snorting are the most common forms of ingestion. Heroin is sold by organized sale structures, although some open drug markets still exist. Many layers of people are involved in sales to reduce the risk of being caught. Often a buyer requests the drug on one level of a public housing complex, then goes to another level to purchase the drug, and is then given yet another location to obtain the drug.²³ According to the DEA, South American heroin had a purity level of 22.1% in 2001. In the fourth quarter of 2002, heroin sold for \$100,000-\$125,000 per kilogram; \$2,500-\$3,000 per ounce; and \$100-\$125 per gram in Chicago.²⁴

➤ Cocaine

Crack cocaine is considered to be widely to somewhat available and is the drug that contributes to the most serious consequences in the area. Epidemiologic and ethnographic sources report a rock costing \$5-\$20 and a gram of crack cocaine costing \$50-\$150. Crack is primarily sold by adolescents. The mean age of crack users is 39 years old. Powder cocaine is considered widely to somewhat available. A gram of powder cocaine costs \$125 according to law enforcement sources and \$50-\$100 according to epidemiologic and ethnographic sources. Adolescents and young adults are the primary powder cocaine sellers.²⁵ During the fourth quarter of 2002, powder cocaine sold for \$18,000-\$22,000 per kilogram; \$900 to \$1,100 per ounce;

\$75-\$100 per gram in Chicago. Crack cocaine sold for \$700-\$900 per ounce; \$50-\$100 per gram; and \$10 per rock during the same time period in Chicago.²⁶

➤ Marijuana

Law enforcement sources consider marijuana to be somewhat available in Chicago. Marijuana prices range from \$5-\$10 for a loose bag to \$80-\$200 for one gram.

Adolescents are the primary sellers and users of marijuana. Open-air drug markets exist, although sometimes are held in more discrete areas such as public housing developments.²⁷ Marijuana sold for \$900-\$1,200 per pound and \$50-\$75 per ounce in the fourth quarter of 2002.²⁸

➤ Methamphetamine

Availability of methamphetamine has increased in Chicago, although it is still considered not very available. Locally produced methamphetamine is increasing. Street sales are noted for the first time, mostly on the Northside.²⁹ During the fourth quarter of 2002, methamphetamine sold for \$1,000-\$1,300 per ounce and \$80-\$150 per gram in Chicago.³⁰ Mexican criminal groups in Mexico and southwestern states produce the dominant form of methamphetamine available in Chicago.³¹

➤ Diverted Pharmaceuticals

Diverted synthetic opioids are not available and are not considered emerging in the Chicago area.³² OxyContin is reported as not available to somewhat available. Chicago is the only *Pulse Check* site where OxyContin is not described as an emerging problem.³³

➤ Club Drugs

During 2002, ecstasy was seen on the street for the first time. Ecstasy is sold, but not used in high schools.³⁴ During the fourth quarter of 2002 in Chicago, MDMA sold for \$4-\$10 per tablet wholesale and \$10-\$15 per tablet at the retail level. During that same time period, GHB sold for \$5-\$10, PCP sold for \$15, and LSD sold for \$5-\$7.³⁵

Juveniles

- A 2001 survey of Chicago high school students indicated that 49.3% of them had tried marijuana at least once in their lifetimes.³⁶

Percent of High School Students Reporting Drug Use, Chicago, 2001

Drug Type	Female	Male	Total
Lifetime Marijuana Use	44.9%	53.7%	49.3%
Current Marijuana Use	22.9	34.7	28.7
Lifetime Cocaine Use	3.2	5.5	4.4
Current Cocaine Use	1.0	4.1	2.6
Lifetime Inhalant Use	6.2	6.3	6.5
Current Inhalant Use	1.1	3.6	2.5
Lifetime Heroin Use	0.7	4.0	2.5
Lifetime Methamphetamine Use	1.4	3.6	2.8
Lifetime Illegal Steroid Use	3.8	6.0	5.2
Lifetime Injecting Illegal Drug Use	0.4	3.6	2.2
Tried marijuana before age 13 years	9.6	21.7	15.6

Enforcement

- Chicago HIDTA initiatives include:³⁷
 - Inner City Street Gang Sources of Supply Initiative: This initiative targets mid-to upper-level illicit drug traffickers whose distribution networks include national and international criminal organizations and illicit drug traffickers that supply organized street gangs in Chicago.
 - Violent Crime Drug Task Force: This task force aims at identifying and bringing to prosecution those individuals that commit murder and other violent crimes.
- In 1999, the Chicago Police Department shut down four drug-dealing operations that had been earning over \$100 million a year.³⁸
- Chicago Alternative Policing Strategy (CAPS program)³⁹
Begun in April 1993, CAPS is a partnership of police, community, and other City agencies who work together in new ways to identify and solve problems of crime and neighborhood disorder, and to improve the quality of life in Chicago's neighborhoods.
- As of October 2001, there were 15,066 law enforcement employees in the city of Chicago, 13,581 of which were officers.⁴⁰

Trafficking and Seizures

- The Chicago area is considered a hub for distribution and transportation of illicit drugs. The city is the nation's largest trucking center and has the world's busiest rail yards, serving as the principle transshipment point for products shipped between Mexico and Canada, as well as between the East and West coasts. The city is also considered a major financial center, which offers more opportunities for laundering money generated in the drug trade.⁴¹
- Colombian and Mexican drug trafficking organizations (DTOs) and criminal groups are the main drug money launderers in Chicago. West African traffickers also launder drug money in Chicago.⁴²
- Organized street gangs, such as the Gangster Disciples, Vice Lords, and Latin Kings, control distributions and retail sales of drugs in the Chicago area. Major drug trafficking groups such as the Colombian DTOs, Mexican polydrug organizations, and Nigerian groups handle wholesale distributions and major shipments of drugs.⁴³
- Cocaine trafficking is mainly run by the Mexican trafficking organizations who transport wholesale quantities of cocaine to Chicago from Houston, El Paso, Los Angeles, Central Arizona, and Miami. From Chicago, cocaine is then distributed to cities such as Des Moines, Fort Wayne, Grand Rapids (MI), Lexington, Columbus, Toledo, St. Paul, and Milwaukee. Chicago also serves as a transshipment point for the Detroit distribution center.⁴⁴ Most of the crack that is available in Chicago is converted locally from powder cocaine.⁴⁵
- Heroin traffickers use Chicago as a distribution center. Traffickers distribute heroin from Chicago throughout Illinois and to other states including Indiana, Iowa, Ohio, Minnesota, Missouri, and Wisconsin.⁴⁶
- Many teenagers and young adults drive to Chicago from surrounding suburbs to buy heroin for their own use and to distribute it to their friends and associates.⁴⁷
- The marijuana available in Chicago is usually transported from southwestern states and Mexico in private and commercial vehicles. Mexican drug trafficking organizations and criminal groups are the primary transporters and wholesale

distributors of the drug in Chicago. Local independent dealers cultivate small quantities of marijuana in the Chicago metropolitan area and serve as the primary retail distributors.⁴⁸

- Methamphetamine has not gained a large user acceptance in the Chicago area and therefore most methamphetamine transported to Chicago is destined for further distribution to other markets in Illinois and surrounding states.⁴⁹
- Club drugs and diverted pharmaceuticals are distributed by Caucasian independent dealers in Chicago. Club drugs are primarily available at all-night dance clubs and private parties and are abused by Caucasian teenagers and young adults. Diverted pharmaceuticals are obtained in the city with improper prescribing practices, prescription forgery, and “doctor shopping.”⁵⁰
- Clandestine labs were seized for the first time in Chicago during 2002.⁵¹
- In 2001, the Chicago HIDTA seized 2,660 kilograms of powder cocaine and 16 kilograms of crack cocaine. The Chicago HIDTA also seized 6,591 milliliters of liquid GHB and over 86 pounds of powdered GHB in 2001.⁵²
- The Chicago Police Department Narcotics Section seized 11 (eleven) ecstasy tablets in 1998. The number of ecstasy tablets seized in Chicago increased to 72,237 tablets in 1999.⁵³ In May 2001, 118,000 ecstasy tablets totaling 54 pounds and valued at \$3.5 million were seized at Chicago’s O’Hare Airport.⁵⁴
- During 2001, more than \$7.1 million was seized while in transit from Chicago to California and southwestern states. Also in 2001, the DEA Chicago Division seized \$21.3 million in assets from alleged drug traffickers.⁵⁵

Courts

- Drug Courts⁵⁶
As of January 2003, there were four drug courts in Chicago that had been operating for over 2 years. There were no drug courts in Chicago being planned or that were recently implemented.

Corrections

- As of August 2002, there were 42,989 adults and 1,571 juveniles incarcerated by the Illinois Department of Corrections. 58% of the adults and 33% of the juveniles committed their offense in Cook County.⁵⁷

Consequences of Use

- Three young people (ranging in age from 17-20) from Chicago suburbs died in 2000 after taking PMA, a drug that is often used as a substitute for ecstasy. The circumstances surrounding these deaths were as follows:⁵⁸
 - In one case, the victim had ingested one pill.
 - Another victim had taken 5-7 PMA tablets thinking she was really ingesting MDMA tablets.
 - The body temperature of one of the victims was 108 degrees one hour after death.
- Preliminary data indicate that there were nearly 14,000 drug-related emergency department episodes in Chicago from January to June 2002. Cocaine was mentioned 6,614 times in the drug episodes.⁵⁹

Number of ED Drug Mentions, Selected Drugs, Chicago, 1998-June 2002*

Drug Type	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002*
Alcohol-in-combination	9,318	9,228	10,236	10,307	4,882
Cocaine	13,642	13,399	14,879	16,202	6,614
Heroin	9,316	9,629	12,454	11,902	4,359
Marijuana	5,002	4,555	5,398	5,186	2,238
Amphetamines	181	204	360	409	184
Methamphetamine	31	22	--	45	36
MDMA (Ecstasy)	25	103	215	121	37
Ketamine	--	--	17	14	--
LSD	120	138	115	69	15
PCP	352	631	1,003	874	244
Miscellaneous hallucinogens	29	32	45	22	11
GHB	69	135	139	104	40
Rohypnol	--	--	0	0	0
Inhalants	45	43	27	20	6
Total ED drug abuse episodes	26,206	26,154	30,327	32,647	13,937
Total ED drug mentions	48,344	47,867	55,449	57,817	24,688

* 2002 data are preliminary and only for January to June

- During 2001, there were 679 drug-related deaths reported to the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) by Medical Examiners (ME) in Cook County.⁶⁰

Number of Drug Deaths and Drug Mentions, Cook County, 1997-2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Alcohol-in-combination	268	321	329	338	315
Cocaine	350	409	460	386	451
Heroin/morphine	334	375	412	438	307
Marijuana	2	--	--	--	--
Amphetamines	1	--	--	1	1
Methamphetamine	--	--	--	1	1
Club drugs	--	--	--	3	4
Hallucinogens	6	3	1	4	4
Inhalants	--	--	--	--	5
Narcotic analgesics	116	125	124	107	61
Other analgesics	17	13	14	7	5
Benzodiazepines	22	7	8	10	11
Antidepressants	52	27	24	30	19
All other substances	46	17	45	26	24
Total drug deaths	613	672	751	703	679
Total drug mentions	1,214	1,297	1,417	1,351	1,208

- During 2001, there were 854 drug-related deaths reported to DAWN by MEs in the Chicago area (includes Cook and its surrounding counties).⁶¹

Number of Drug Deaths and Drug Mentions, Chicago Area, 1997-2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Alcohol-in-combination	313	373	365	387	370
Cocaine	390	468	511	464	514
Heroin/morphine	357	404	456	499	352
Marijuana	16	26	17	23	15
Amphetamines	1	1	1	4	2
Methamphetamine	2	--	--	2	1
Club drugs	--	--	3	9	4
Hallucinogens	6	3	4	6	4
Inhalants	4	1	1	--	6
Narcotic analgesics	136	155	175	171	142
Other analgesics	26	28	32	27	26
Benzodiazepines	38	36	37	43	47
Antidepressants	68	47	48	60	54
All other substances	61	42	90	86	75
Total drug deaths	710	802	878	869	854
Total drug mentions	1,418	1,584	1,740	1,781	1,612

Treatment

- The number of non-methadone treatment clients with crack as the primary substance of abuse has increased.⁶²
- The most common barriers to treatment in Chicago are the recent cuts in funding, an increase in the number of people on the waiting list, lack of trained staff to treat comorbid clients, and violent behavior among clients.⁶³
- The number of primary cocaine users has increased in Chicago. Primary powder cocaine users constitute 10% or more of treatment clients.⁶⁴
- During FY 2001, there were more than 24,000 persons admitted for substance abuse treatment in Chicago. The majority of persons admitted to treatment were male (68%) and African American (80%). 9% were Hispanic and 8% were Caucasian. 40% were between the ages of 18 and 34, while 52% were 35 and older.⁶⁵
- During FY 2001 in Chicago:⁶⁶
 - more than 9,100 persons were admitted to substance abuse treatment for cocaine abuse. 89% of these admissions were for smoking crack cocaine, while 7% reported snorting powder cocaine.
 - about 16,800 persons were admitted to substance abuse treatment for heroin. 79% of these admissions were for snorting as the primary method of ingestion and 13% were for injection.
 - more than 4,800 persons were admitted to substance abuse treatment for marijuana.
 - 31 individuals were admitted for substance abuse treatment for methamphetamine.
- Stimulants represented 2 percent of all Chicago treatment admissions (excluding alcohol) in FY 2000, up from 1 percent in FY 1999. Total stimulant admissions

increased from 913 in FY 1999 to 1,270 in FY 2000. In the first half of 2001, there were 1,701 stimulant treatment admissions.⁶⁷

- Recent trends in hallucinogen treatment admissions have been uneven, but overall admissions have been relatively high compared with trends earlier in the decade. Admissions increased steadily from 85 in FY 1992 to 550 in FY 1996. In FY 1997, treatment admissions dropped to 131, but rebounded to 455 in FY 1998 and to 401 in FY 1999. For FY 2000, hallucinogen treatment admissions were up again to 517.⁶⁸

Sources

¹ U.S. Census Bureau Web site: <http://www.census.gov>

² Chicago Web site: <http://www.ci.chi.il.us>

³ Chicago City Council Web site: <http://www.ci.chi.il.us/CityCouncil/>

⁴ Chicago Police Department Web site: <http://www.ci.chi.il.us/>

⁵ Chicago Office of Substance Abuse Policy Web site: <http://www.ci.chi.il.us/SubstanceAbuse>

⁶ Chicago High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area Web site: <http://www.chicago-hidta.org/>

⁷ Office of National Drug Control Policy Web site, Chicago High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area section: http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/hidta/frames_chic.html

⁸ Chicago Department of Health, Substance Abuse: <http://www.ci.chi.il.us/Health/Operations/SubstanceAbuse.html>

⁹ Drug-Free Communities Support Program Web site, Illinois: <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/dfcs/states/il.html>

¹⁰ Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, FY 2001 Discretionary Funds, Illinois: <http://www.samhsa.gov/funding/funding.html>

¹¹ Executive Office for Weed and Seed, Illinois: <http://www.weedandseeddatacenter.org/illinois.html>

¹² Illinois FY 2001 Office of Justice Programs & Office of Community Oriented Policing Services Grants: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/fy2001grants/map/il.htm>

¹³ Department of Justice Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, *FY 2002 Methamphetamine Grant Announcement*, November 14, 2002: http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/pdf/GrantAnnounce/meth_grantees.pdf

¹⁴ Department of Housing and Urban Development, *FY 2001 Federally Assisted Low Income Housing Drug Elimination Grants: Detailed Congressional Report*: <http://www.hud.gov/content/releases/drugelimination.pdf>

¹⁵ Bureau of Justice Assistance Web site, FY 2002 Office of Justice Programs Drug Court Grants: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/grant/DrugCourts/02DCgrants.htm>

¹⁶ Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States 2000*, October 2001: <http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/00cius.htm>

¹⁷ Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States 2001*, October 2002: <http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/01cius.htm>

¹⁸ Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Preliminary Semiannual Uniform Crime Report, January - June 2002*, December 2002: <http://www.fbi.gov/pressrel/pressrel02/02ciusprelim.htm>

¹⁹ Chicago Police Department, 2001 Annual Report: <http://www.ci.chi.il.us/CommunityPolicing/Statistics/Reports/01AnnRprt/01AnnualReport.html>

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ National Institute of Justice, *Drug Use and Related Matters Among Adult Arrestees 2001*: <http://www.adam-nij.net/files/adam2001.PDF>

²² Ibid.

²³ Office of National Drug Control Policy, *Pulse Check: Trends in Drug Abuse*, November 2002: http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/publications/drugfact/pulsechk/nov02/pulse_nov02.pdf

²⁴ National Drug Intelligence Center, *The Drug Situation in Chicago, Illinois*, January 2003

²⁵ Office of National Drug Control Policy, *Pulse Check: Trends in Drug Abuse*, November 2002: http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/publications/drugfact/pulsechk/nov02/pulse_nov02.pdf

²⁶ National Drug Intelligence Center, *The Drug Situation in Chicago, Illinois*, January 2003

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- ²⁷ Office of National Drug Control Policy, *Pulse Check: Trends in Drug Abuse*, November 2002: http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/publications/drugfact/pulsechk/nov02/pulse_nov02.pdf
- ²⁸ National Drug Intelligence Center, *The Drug Situation in Chicago, Illinois*, January 2003
- ²⁹ Office of National Drug Control Policy, *Pulse Check: Trends in Drug Abuse*, November 2002: http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/publications/drugfact/pulsechk/nov02/pulse_nov02.pdf
- ³⁰ National Drug Intelligence Center, *The Drug Situation in Chicago, Illinois*, January 2003
- ³¹ National Drug Intelligence Center, *Illinois Drug Threat Assessment Update*, May 2002: <http://www.usdoj.gov/ndic/pubs/1010/1010p.pdf>
- ³² Ibid.
- ³³ Office of National Drug Control Policy, *Pulse Check: Trends in Drug Abuse*, November 2002: http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/publications/drugfact/pulsechk/nov02/pulse_nov02.pdf
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